

has provided motorists with breathtaking views as it seamlessly intertwines Florida's most remarkable coastal landscapes and deep-rooted history.

As a kid growing up in northeast Florida, any drive along the A1A scenic and historic coastal byway was a reminder of how lucky we were to live in such a beautiful place.

Now, as the Representative of Florida's north central region, home to beautiful segments of A1A, I was proud to cast one of my very first votes in support of the Reviving America's Scenic Byways Act in February of 2019. This act requires the Department of Transportation to issue a request for nominations to be designated under the National Scenic Byways Program and make publicly available a list specifying the roads designated. President Trump signed the bill into law in September of 2019.

I am pleased to announce in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that on March 29 of 2022, the ribbon-cutting ceremony occurred for the Federal Highway Administration's designation of this beautiful stretch of A1A as an All-American Road.

#### REMEMBERING DR. TERRANCE NEWTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to remember the life of a remarkable public servant, leader, and educator, Dr. Terrance Newton.

Today, family, friends, and his beloved Warner School community are saying good-bye to a person who they called Newt.

Dr. Newton was a fixture in the Delaware education system for decades, himself a product of Wilmington's East Side, a Kappa Alpha Psi man, and a Delaware State University man.

Newt would become known to his students as their most fervent advocate and ally. Every morning, he would stand on the front steps of Warner Elementary and greet students as they passed through the front doors, hugging them, high-fiving them, and inspiring every child.

Dr. Newton was always looking for unique and impactful ways to connect with his students, going so far as to open a barbershop where he could cut the students' hair in school, giving them a safe space to talk about their academics, their communities, and their lives.

It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Terrance Newton was a powerful pillar of the community, a real-life superhero who spent every day devoted to the next generation of Delawareans.

We have lost Dr. Terrance Newton far too soon, but because of all the energy, inspiration, and love that he poured into his students, family, and commu-

nity, his legacy will live on for a lifetime.

To his family, colleagues, students, friends, I send sincere condolences.

Madam Speaker, I close with some words from Dr. Newton himself. He said of his students: "When I see them, I see me. So, my goal is to change the world."

Indeed, Dr. Newton, you did.

#### FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES TAKING FARMERS' WATER SUPPLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I have been speaking a little bit lately about our supply chain issues and the effects of inflation on real Americans, real families, and talking a lot about food grown in this country and the effects of some of the decisions made by government on the ability to grow food, especially in my home State of California, which affects so much of the supply chain for fruits, vegetables, and nut products that the whole country, and even the world export market, enjoys and uses.

What we are wrestling with right now are decisions made by Federal and State agencies on the effects of water supply in California and the ripple effect it has on so many products.

For example, earlier this year, a decision was made to withdraw what is called a TUCP, a temporary urgency change petition, for the amount of water that would be flowing from our storage in California out through the delta and into the Pacific. This is geared toward how much water is going to be there for delta salinity and fish habitat situations in the delta and upstream, somewhat.

There was an opportunity back in December and January to curtail some of the water flows that were coming out of limited storage we already have in the State of California, mainly Shasta Dam and Oroville Dam, this on the heels of a drought last year.

Lake Oroville, for example, hit its lowest number ever. It didn't even make hydropower for the first time in 50 years because the lake was so low.

So, decisions were made based on a pretty decent amount of rainfall in October and quite a bit of rain and snowpack in December to withdraw what was called the TUCP, the temporary urgency change petition, which would have the ability to let less water out through the delta and a little less for the salinity and fish habitat issues.

By the way, the fish, one of the ones we are talking about, is called the delta smelt. They haven't found one, in what they call trawls looking for the fish, in 3 years. They are pretty much nonexistent. Yet, we are still allowing hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of precious water to go out through the bay to somehow try to mitigate that situation.

They decided to withdraw the change petition, the TUCP, a decision made on January 21, to say we are going to go ahead and let the water flow at a higher level than is necessary. Water will be trickling out of our dams, out of our storage, at a rate much more than is needed for a perception of salinity or fish.

At the time when we are looking at drought in California, low water supplies, and all the unrest we have in the world's food supply chain—Hungary, for example, is not going to export grain this year. Russia and Ukraine had been world market participants in grain, especially Ukraine.

Ukraine is a very, very rich country in wheat and many other ag products. Their farmers, right now, are out there trying to plant crops amidst all the bombs being dropped on them by Russia. God bless them. But farmers in this country are having bombs dropped on them by Federal and State agencies taking their water away.

At a point where we could have curtailed a little bit of the water going out through the delta and kept it for ag use to grow rice, to grow almonds, to grow olives, to grow tomatoes, many things that we need, they decided on January 21, no, we are just going to let the water go out at the same rate.

At that point, Lake Shasta was only at 35 percent of its capacity. Lake Oroville was only at 45 percent of its capacity. They thought, well, we are going to bank on the idea that more rain is going to come post-January 21 up until maybe April 1, when, historically, the rainfall tapers off.

These lakes are both well under half full. They decided, no, we have plenty of water because we had a massive amount of rain and snow in December. I mean, they threw the baby out with the bathwater, so to speak, in making this decision because anybody could have seen that we needed to keep every drop in those lakes that is coming in there to build them up.

Now, had they reached the flood stage where they have to allow a buffer of space in the dams to provide for flood control, which is approximately about 850 feet of elevation in Oroville and, I am going to guess, about 70, 75 percent of capacity—they are well below that. They thought, oh, we are going to have so much water coming in that we will meet these marks.

Well, guess what? The rain did not come in the latter part of January or February or March, and now we are in the first few days of April.

Here at this point, we are going to be short on food, short on water, and they are just now thinking about putting the TUCP in here in early April. It is very shortsighted and appalling.

#### CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF DR. TOM RIVERA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for 5 minutes.